

THE
ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE;

FOR THE YEAR 1835.

MALACCA.

PRINTED AT THE MISSION PRESS.

1836.

ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE.

PATRONS.

Sir GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON, Bart. M. P. &c. &c. &c.
COLONEL FARQUHAR, late Resident of Singapore.
The Honorable E. PHILLIPS, late Governor of Penang.
The Honorable J. ERSKINE, late Member of Council, Penang.

TRUSTEES.

REV. R. MORRISON, D. D. (deceased)	<i>China.</i>
REV. J. CLUNIE, LL. D.	<i>Manchester.</i>
REV. J. BENNETT D. D.	<i>London.</i>
REV. H. F. BURDER, D. D.	<i>Hackney.</i>
REV. J. FLETCHER, D. D.	<i>London.</i>
REV. J. MORRISON, D. D.	<i>Brompton.</i>
W. A. HANKEY, ESQUIRE.	<i>London.</i>
JOSHUA WILSON ESQUIRE.	<i>London.</i>
JOHN R. MORRISON ESQUIRE.	<i>China.</i>

The Treasurer and Secretaries of the London Missionary Society, for the time being.

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

<i>President,</i>	REV. R. MORRISON D. D. (deceased.)
<i>Principal,</i>	REV. JOHN EVANS.
<i>Professor of Chinese,</i>	—*
<i>Chinese Native Teacher,</i>	Ko Sëen Säng.
<i>Assistant,</i>	Chuy Gwan.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Rev. John Evans.

* The duties of this office are discharged by the Principal, *pro tempore*.

REPORT &c.



THE Eleventh Report of the Anglo-Chinese College, will, it is presumed, not prove less satisfactory than any of the preceding ones.

During the past year, endeavours have been made, and not without success, to extend the benefits and usefulness of the Institution, by increasing the number of Students to almost double that of any former period. The present number is seventy. These are arranged into four classes, according to their several gradations and attainments.

Their studies are as usual, divided between English and Chinese literature, but the major portion of time is allotted to the latter. This is found to be necessary, in consequence of the Chinese, being, as it were, a foreign language, to children born of Chinese parents residing in Malacca. Malay being, what may be termed their *Mother tongue*, they have little or no knowledge of Chinese, until they are taught it in the Schools. This renders the task of teaching them English literature more difficult, because it is requisite that they should make some proficiency in Chinese, before they enter the English department.

Each class is making satisfactory progress in its respective studies.

The Senior class continues to improve in Scriptural knowledge; also in Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, Translating Chinese into English, and *vice versa*, General Reading &c. &c.

The Junior classes are rapidly improving in English Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, committing portions of Scripture to memory, Geographical and Astronomical sentences &c. &c.

Particular care is taken that every lesson be well understood, by each boy translating his English into Chinese *viva voce*, and *verbatim* back again into English, before he is interrogated on what he has read.

A beneficial good has also resulted from placing in the hands of the youngest boys, as soon as they are able to read, religious catechisms, which they commit to memory; and when interrogated, their answers are delivered as explicit and correct, as those of any English boys. By this means their minds become stored with those important doctrines and truths of our holy religion, which prove essentially useful to them in their future advancement.

The general conduct of the boys is truly pleasing and satisfactory; especially that of 5 or 6 of the senior students, who express their desire to be worshippers of the true God, and who openly manifest their abhorrence of idolatry. They are exceedingly regular in their attendance at the English services, as well as at the Chinese. Should these youths continue thus consistent, the kind and generous offer of the Directors of the London Missionary Society, will be joyfully embraced. The Directors have proposed to defray the expences of educating 5 or 6 youths for the ministry, should there be found that number in the College, of satisfactory good conduct, and pious consistency.

The labours of every day are commenced by reading a portion of Scripture, singing, and prayer in the Chinese language, and closed in the same manner.

The Chinese Bible-class, consisting of about 30 persons, continues to meet every Thursday evening; this service has been attended with very beneficial results: all the School Masters attend, and thus, in a familiar way, obtain such a knowledge of the Scriptures, as renders them useful to the children under their care.

The Chinese service on Sabbath days is exceedingly well attended, by the College students and teachers; all the male children of the out-schools with their teachers; printers, type-cutters, and others, averaging upwards of 200 persons. Every Sabbath afternoon from 2 to 3 o'clock, the senior students meet in the College Hall, when the chapter from which the text was taken at the Chinese morning service is read in English, and after ascertaining by examination, what they recollect of the discourse, the substance of it is again delivered to them in English.

The present aspect of the Mission in general, is truly pleasing and satisfactory. The work of the Lord is, we trust, going on successfully. This year we have had to "thank God and take courage," not only from witnessing that "the Lord is with us," as appears from the pleasing circumstance of an additional number of Chinese having expressed a desire to be admitted by baptism into the visible Church of Christ, but from the arrival of an additional helper. The Rev. S. Dyer formerly labouring in the Lord's work at Penang, was requested to join us at Malacca. His arrival was joyfully hailed by us, and most cordially did we give to him and his dear partner (in the name of our adorable Master) the right hand of fellowship. His assistance in the College, and the various departments of the Mission, will, we hope and pray, prove essentially useful, and shew that his removal has not been in vain;—May it be blessed to many souls.

During the past year, there have been printed at the Anglo-Chinese College 54,728 volumes of Tracts, Hymn-books School-books &c. and 570 complete copies of the Holy Scriptures, containing 11,970 volumes. The major part of these have been forwarded to the Brethren at other stations, v z China, Siam, Singapore and Penang. A considerable number has been distributed in the Malacca district.

We are happy also to notice, that the Chinese Metal

Types (which in consequence of the removal of our Brother noticed above, are now preparing at this station) are in a state of very interesting progress; the work is extremely tedious, but it is advancing as speedily as the nature of it will allow.

The out-schools are in a very pleasing and flourishing state. The Chinese, are eleven in number male and female, containing about 130 girls, and upwards of 230 boys. There are also 6 Malay schools, containing about 200 boys and girls. The senior pupils in each of these Schools, read the Holy Scriptures, and the junior ones other religious books. They undergo a weekly examination by the Missionaries, who are much pleased with the progress made, and the knowledge acquired; and most earnestly pray that the Divine blessing may rest upon it, and that the Lord would in tender mercy and loving-kindness, water it with the dewy influence of the Spirit of His grace.

Notwithstanding the above satisfactory statement of the Schools, which is rather under than over-rated, Christian friends must not conclude that the path is now smooth, and that all the difficulties are overcome: No, these still continue to present themselves, and to impede the progress at every step. This may, perhaps, be owing, partly to the dark heathen minds which are to be enlightened, and their prejudices against that knowledge which is diffused. The great enemy of the human race, will leave no effort untried, in presenting insurmountable difficulties, if possible, to impede those who are attempting to subvert his kingdom, by spreading the religion of Jesus.

It may therefore be justly said, that the objects at which education aims in this heathen land, are truly arduous and important. To inform the understanding, by communicating useful knowledge; to induce habits of regularity and good order, among almost uncivilized idolaters;—are objects which may well excite the exertions of every benevolent mind. But a judicious edu-

cation does not stop here; it must deal with man according to his nature, as actuated not by knowledge only, but still more by those affections and feelings, which form the leading traits of individual character. A judicious education must deal with youth as capable of moral, as well as intellectual attainment:—must aim at qualifying him, not only for the respective discharge of earthly duties, but still more for those higher relations and finer affections towards God and heavenly things, which are at once most obligatory on the creature, and the source of the most unmixed pleasure and lasting peace. To form the character, is then, the great object of education: to excite and call forth the moral and intellectual powers of the mind:—to watch, and to eradicate its faults as they appear:—to strangle the evil passions, and idolatrous propensities as they break forth, ere they can attain a formidable maturity:—to cherish every amiable feeling, strengthen every good resolve,—and thus aim, with God's blessing, to direct the whole man into the paths of the religion of Jesus Christ, virtue, and happiness:—are the objects aimed at in the education here given; objects valuable beyond conception, to youths born in the midst of idolatry, darkness, superstition and error.

To attain these noble objects, however, (as we have before observed) is a matter of no small difficulty. Where so many heathenish customs prevail, the children, must, almost from their earliest infancy, acquire and imbibe, idolatrous and evil habits, and become perverse to all that is good; which, added to their natural corruption, present numerous difficulties to the end in view. But these difficulties must be still combated. It must be remarked, that success will be proportioned, not to the mere fervour of zeal, but to the wisdom with which judicious plans are adopted and applied.

In the midst of so many prejudices and difficulties, every attempt is made to direct and ameliorate the dispositions and affections of the heart. From thence are

the issues of life; there is the seat of all moral disease, and every remedy should be, and it is hoped, is applied there. The understanding may be the channel through which to act, but it is the heart at which every effort must be, and is aimed; that citadel once gained, the whole man will yield; that remaining unsubdued, the polishing of the outward habits, may only be the whitening of the sepulchre.

The arts of Reading and Writing *merely*, may prove dangerous acquirements, if devoted to improper objects, and the reading and committing to memory of the Scriptures themselves, will fail of the desired effect, if received into a thoughtless, careless, ambitious, vain or worldly mind. It is our duty therefore, as well as our earnest desire and determination, in the strength of the Lord, to overcome every external difficulty which impedes; for it may be confidently affirmed, that imperfect, essentially defective, must be every plan to form the human character, which is not formed on the firm basis of *religious instruction*; for if true religion can only restore man to those high hopes, blissful employments, and ennobling privileges, for which he was originally created, and which assimilate and unite him to pure and holy spirits who encircle the throne of Jehovah rejoicing; if it be an active, vital, influential principle, operating on the heart, restraining the desires, and affecting the general conduct; then it is decidedly correct, to instruct these heathen youths, in that faith which worketh by love; that wisdom which is from above, and which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy.

It is well known that the religious instruction of these heathen-born youths, does not consist merely in putting the Scriptures into their hands, and encouraging them to read, or even commit them to memory: it is not merely by teaching them the most important abstract truths, conveyed in language which young dark minds cannot

comprehend, and in a form little likely to affect the heart; it is not by instructing to employ religious phraseology, which may indeed correctly express the doctrines of Scripture, but which to young minds often gives no distinct idea whatever; it is not by questions which instruct these youths merely in the letter of Scripture, that is given to them, what may be justly termed *religious instruction*.

These practices are in themselves generally good, and may produce the happiest results. The youth may be impressed by the glory and the greatness of the objects which the Scriptures reveal; his heart may be softened with gratitude for the parental affection which they breathe; and he may thence form the high and holy purpose of seeking for glory, honour, and immortality. The passages which he commits to memory may appear lost amidst the thoughtlessness of youth, and yet may return in some trying season of affliction and temptation; arming him with the sword of the Spirit which is the Word of God. The abstract truths which he learns, may, as his faculties expand, unfold their meaning to his mind: but, however happy the effects which these plans may, in some instances produce, there is doubtless a more excellent way; and in that we strive to attain the great end of their education. It is our chief anxiety to bring truths home to the circle of youths around us, that the word of God may be a lamp to their feet, and a light to their path; that they may judge of all things by the balance of the sanctuary, and thence form a just estimate of the value or emptiness of the several objects which men pursue. In every discovery which they make in Divine truth, it is our study to point against the peculiar faults of their judgements, direct their affections, and regulate their will, by the model of Holy Scripture: such we think to be truly religious instruction, such is the instruction at which we constantly aim, and we hope not without success, in training these heathen-born youths for usefulness and Eternity.

In these our endeavours to instruct the rising race around us in the religion of Jesus Christ, we rejoice to say that we are not suffered to labour alone. The Committee of the Malacca Free-School, have lately extended the benefits of that institution very considerably.—They have added to the original institution two branch Schools, the one a Portuguese and the other Malay. These contain upwards of a hundred children, all of whom, after they have made a tolerable proficiency in their own language, are transplanted to the Free-School to be instructed in English literature.—Each School is conducted on the interrogative system, under the immediate superintendence of the Committee, who are most assiduous in their endeavours to impress on the minds of the children, those truths which make wise unto salvation.

But as we have already noticed, obstacles impede, and difficulties surround us on every hand, to retard our progress, and to prevent our good designs taking effect. Shall they also prevent our further perseverance?—and by their discouraging aspect compel us to stand, and to make no further attempt? Not whilst we have Him on our side who hath said, I will give my Son the heathen for his heritage, and the ends of the earth for his possession. True there are difficulties; but what human path is not beset with difficulties! What human prizes can be gained without a struggle! and shall the friends of the human race; shall those who have the eternal happiness of their fellow-creatures at heart; and who may confidently expect a blessing from heaven to further their success; shall they be disheartened at a few obstacles?—shall they start back at every shadow, and exclaim with the slothful man there is a lion in the way? No; in the strength of the Lord of hosts we will be steadfast, we will go on, we will persevere, and abound in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as we know that our labour, however small, will not be in vain in the Lord. We will not be weary in well-doing,

for we know that in due time we shall abundantly reap if we faint not.

Our grateful thanks are presented to the friends of the Anglo-Chinese College for the following Subscriptions and donations.

Manchester and Salford	}	£ 42	15	6
A. C. College Association				
Rev. S. Meggison			10	6
Miss Vansittart		20	0	0
By the sale of 3 Engravings		6	6	0
British Government Resident at Canton		£	1200	
Dr. Bennett's Lectures on the History of Christ.				
Bogue and Bennett's History of Dissenters.				
Colonel Beaufoy's Nautical Experiments.				
Life of Rev. J. B. Jones.				
The Anglo-Chinese Repository.				
Travels in Armenia.				
Nouveau Journal Asiatique.				
Journal of the Asiatic Society.				
Asiatic Researches.				

DISBURSEMENTS for 1835.

Officer and Teacher's Salaries	£	940	00
12 Months pay to Students		385	32
Shaving &c.		51	00
Lighting College		31	33
Repairs		34	37
Postage		4	35
Coolies, Watchman &c.		144	00
Stationary		49	8
	£	1639	45

GENERAL STATEMENT.

DR.

TREASURER OF THE COLLEGE

CR.

Balance in hand Jan. 1st, 1835....	10,328	, 92
12 Months Interest.....	1,079	, 41
Subscriptions and donations.....	1,493	, 95
Received from Chinamen for which bills have been drawn on Mr. J. R. M. }	110	, 00
Received on ac. of Mr. J. R. M.....	181	, 57
Received for Anglo-Chinese Reposi- tary for 1833 and 1834..... }	6	, 00
For 2 Anglo-Chinese Kalendars....		, 96
1 Notitia Linguae Sinicae.....	5	, 00
Produce from sale of 3 Engravings.....	29	, 08
Spanish Dollars,	13,244	, 89
Examined and found correct		
SAMUEL DYER.		
J. B. WESTERHOUT.		

Disbursements.....	1639	, 45
Not received from Canton.....	200	, 00
Balance in hand.....	2155	, 44
At Interest.....	9250	, 00

Spanish Dollars, 13,244 , 89

STATE OF THE FUNDS		Dol.	Cent.
Lying at Interest at Singapore....		6000	, 00
Malacca.....		3250	, 00
Balance in hand		2155	, 44
Spanish Dollars.		11,405	, 44